

(CM 51138-39); Mataracú, 400 m, Prov. Ichilo, 19 June 1943 (LSUMZ 37760); Buena Vista, 26 Feb 1945 (FMNH 217713).

AMAZONIAN ANTPITTA *Hylopezus berlepschi*

SC: Buena Vista, 2 Mar 1924 (CM 119862), 13 Nov 1943 and 25 May 1948 (LSUMZ 37768, FMNH 217711).

SLATY GNATEATER *Conopophaga ardesiaca*

TA: Bermejo, 2 Nov 1919, coll. by J. Steinbach (CM 80655). This is the southernmost known record for this species.

OLIVE-CROWNED CRESCENTCHEST *Melanopareia maximiliani*

CO: Mollemolle, 22 Apr 1920 (CM 81258); Totorá, 15 Nov 1926 (CM 120218). TA: 80 km S Tarija, 6400 ft, 14 Jan 1973 (FMNH 293995).

RUFIOUS-VENTED TAPACULO *Scytalopus femoralis*

SC: Samaipata, 17 Mar and 16 Apr 1920 (LSUMZ 37773, CM 81006). This is the southernmost known record for this species.

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## *Collocalia linchi* Horsfield & Moore – a revision

by S. Somadikarta

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Linchi, the Javanese name for a small cave dwelling "swallow" (Jansz 1906: 485, see *lintji*), was used by Horsfield (1822: 143) as the vernacular name for *Hirundo fuciphaga* (now *Collocalia fuciphaga*) of Java. In his

description, however, Horsfield was clearly referring to a white-bellied swiftlet, and not to a sooty-brown one. Thirty-two years later, Horsfield & Moore (1854: 100) described the white-bellied swiftlet of Java as a new species *Collocalia linchi* and gave it the common name of Linchi Swallow.

Wallace (1863: 383), who described the morphological characters of all the then recorded species of *Collocalia*, pointed out that *C. linchi* Horsfield & Moore is similar to *C. esculenta* (Linnaeus). He noted further that there are white tail spots on the underparts of the rectrices in *C. esculenta*, but that *C. linchi* is plain-tailed. At the same time Wallace also specified that the distribution of these 2 species was restricted to the Indian and Australian regions. "*C. linchi* extending from Java west-ward to the Nicobar Islands, while *C. esculenta* is found in Celebes and through the Moluccas to Timor and the shores of New Guinea."

Up to 1924, the plain-tailed white-bellied swiftlets inhabiting the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Bali, Lombok and parts of the Philippines were designated as *C. linchi* and those with white tail spots as *C. esculenta* (Gray 1866: 199; Salvadori 1880: 540; Hume 1874: 157; Hume & Davison 1878: 49; Sharpe 1900: 90; Hartert 1892: 508, 1897: 69; McGregor & Worcester 1906: 59; Oberholser 1906: 204; Robinson 1907: 74; Stresemann 1912: 347; Neumann 1919: 109; Robinson & Kloss 1924: 275). The only white-bellied swiftlet with white tail spots assigned to *C. linchi*, was that from San Cristobal by Tristram (1879: 438).

In 1925 (p. 188), however, Stresemann considered that *linchi* was conspecific with *esculenta*. Since then *C. esculenta* has been applied to all the hitherto known white-bellied swiftlet populations, which extend from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Mergui Archipelago, the southwestern part of Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines through the Indo-Australian Archipelago to the northern tip of Australia, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides and to New Caledonia (Mayr 1931: 15; Hachisuka 1934: 182-183; Chasen 1935: 116; Peters 1940a: 229; Medway 1962: 147, 1966: 153; Morony *et al.* 1975: 51. Chasen & Kloss (1926: 283) and Riley (1929: 18), however, still named the plain-tailed white-bellied swiftlet from Sipora Island *C. linchi oberholseri*.

In 1940 (p. 393) Stresemann, on re-consideration, divided the *C. esculenta* population into 2 "natural" groups, i.e. the *esculenta* and the *linchi* groups, and stated that they are separated by a boundary which runs between Celebes and Mindanao, Celebes and Borneo, and then south to between Sumbawa and Lombok. He also pointed out that *C. esculenta natalis* of Christmas Island, which has white spots on the inner web of the lateral tail feathers, belongs to the "eastern" group. This statement suggests that the boundary, which I call 'Stresemann's line', extends further west between Christmas Island and Java (Fig. 1). Recently, Somadikarta (1968: 552, 1982: 18) named the green-glossed forms of Java as a full species designated *linchi*.

More than 1500 white-bellied swiftlet specimens have been examined, originating from different localities of their range, preserved in the museums listed in Acknowledgements. White spots on the inner web of the lateral tail feathers is a distinctive character for white-bellied swiftlets east and south of Stresemann's line; but this character is absent from specimens collected from the islands west and north of this line.

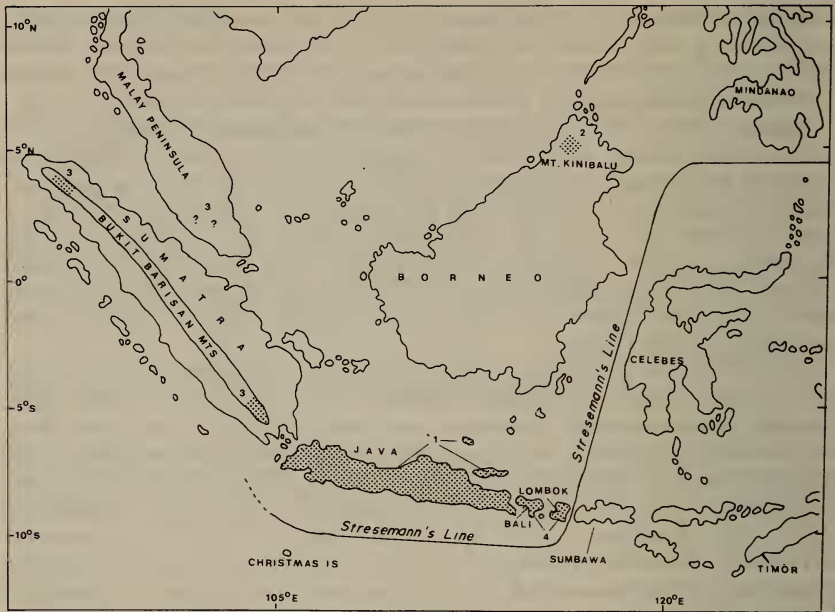


Figure 1. Geographical distribution of *Collocalia linchi*: 1. *C. l. linchi*, 2. *C. l. dodgei*. 3. *C. l. ripleyi* subsp. nov., 4. *C. l. dedii* subsp. nov.

The present study is confined to a discussion on the status of the plain-tailed white-bellied swiftlets inhabiting the islands west and north of Stresemann's line (excluding those of the Philippines), and proposes alterations in the nomenclature of *C. linchi*. Based on the colour of the plumage and on the presence or absence of the feather tuft on the hindtoe (*cf.* Rothschild & Hartert 1914: 294), it is clear that the plain-tailed white-bellied swiftlets of this subregion are represented by 2 distinct species, namely *C. linchi* and *C. esculenta*. I have not yet decided upon the relationship between the *esculenta* taxa without tail spots to the west and north of Stresemann's line and those with tail spots to the east and south. It should be noted, however, that *natalis* on Christmas Island and *neglecta* on Timor, both populations lying south and east of Stresemann's line, have greenish plumage (Gray 1866: 121; Hartert 1898: 460; Mayr 1944: 153; Voous 1964: 45-46) as in the Java population (Somadikarta 1982: 18).

*C. linchi*, the Linchi Swiftlet, is glossy green and the hindtoe is naked. The birds inhabit the west and the southwest slopes of Mt Kinabalu in Borneo and the Bukit Barisan mountain range in Sumatra. There is also one trade skin labelled Malacca in the Malay Peninsula (see later). On the islands of Java and Bali, the Linchi Swiftlet is found from the lowlands up to the top of the highest mountain (3000 m). *C. linchi* can also be expected at all altitudes on the islands of Madura, Bawean, Kangean, Nusa Penida and Lombok.

*C. esculenta* of this subregion is glossy blue and has a feather tuft on the hindtoe. The bird is found at all altitudes in Borneo, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and their surrounding islands. The species, however, is absent from Java and the islands eastward to Lombok. This taxon is sympatric with the glossy green

*C. linchi*, with naked hindtoe, on the west side of Mt Kinabalu in Borneo and on the Bukit Barisan mountain range in Sumatra. If the origin of the trade specimen mentioned above is indeed correctly labelled as Malacca, this form has probably now become locally extinct on the Malay Peninsula, as there has been no subsequent report.

These specific data, on the morphological characters and on the geographical distribution, suggest that the swiftlet that is plain-tailed, glossy green, white-bellied and with naked hindtoe is *Collocalia linchi* Horsfield & Moore and should be treated as a distinct species. The alterations of its nomenclature, therefore, are proposed as follows:

***Collocalia linchi linchi* Horsfield & Moore**

*Collocalia linchi* Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. Birds Mus. East Ind. Coy.* 1, 1854, p. 100: Java.

*Hemiprocne fucivora* Streubel, *Isis von Oken*, 1848, p. 369: Java.

*Collocalia esculenta plesseni* Meise, *J. Orn.* 89, 1941, p. 357: Nusa Penida Island.

*Lectotype*. BMNH 80.1.1.4619, sex not indicated, no date, Java, collected by Horsfield (ex Coll. Ind. Mus.).

*Measurements of the lectotype* (mm). Wing (chord) 94.0, tail 41.0, exposed culmen 3.5, tarsus not measured (*cf.* Somadikarta 1982: 19).

*Specimens examined* (incl. the lectotype). 263 specimens from Java, Madura, Bawean and Nusa Penida islands in the collections of AMNH, BMNH, MSNG, MZB, NMW, RMNH, USNM, ZMA, ZMB and ZRC.

*Description*. Dark upperparts glossed with green. Crown, primaries, rump and tail darker than the feathers of the back. Side of neck, chin, throat, breast and flanks dark grey (light brownish grey in specimens collected more than 15 years ago). Pronounced dark shafts of the broad white margins to the feathers of the abdomen. White spots on the inner web of the lateral tail feathers missing. Tarsus and hindtoe not feathered. The average wing and tail lengths (mm) are 94.50 and 41.48 respectively (Tables 1 & 2).

TABLE 1  
Wing length of *Collocalia linchi* subsp.

Subspecies	n	$\bar{x}$	SD	CV
<i>dodgei</i>	3	88.67	1.04	1.17
<i>ripleyi</i> subsp. nov.	25	93.02	3.18	3.42
<i>linchi</i>	77	94.50	2.00	2.12
" <i>plesseni</i> "	12	92.92	1.70	1.83
<i>dedii</i> subsp. nov.	45	97.19	2.40	2.47

*Range*. Java, Madura, Bawean and Nusa Penida islands. Sight records from Kangean Islands (Vorderman 1893: 192; Hartert 1902: 435), Raas and Sapudi islands (Vorderman 1893: 207). Probably also inhabits the Karimunjawa Islands.

*Remarks*. *Hemiprocne fucivora* Streubel is not a Tree Swift as had been supposed, but a typical glossy green white-bellied swiftlet with a naked hindtoe as found in Java (Somadikarta 1982: 18). Both Gray (1866: 119) and Oberholser (1906: 204) doubtfully listed *Hemiprocne fucivora* Streubel 1848 as a synonym of *Collocalia linchi* Horsfield & Moore 1854, but the former name has never appeared in the literature since then. Accordingly, *Collocalia fucivora* (Streubel) may be regarded as a *nomen oblitum*.

TABLE 2  
Tail length of *Collocalia linchi* subsp.

Subspecies	n	$\bar{x}$	SD	CV
<i>dodgei</i>	3	34.50	1.32	3.83
<i>ripleyi</i> subsp. nov.	25	38.24	1.60	4.18
<i>linchi</i>	58	41.48	1.45	3.50
' <i>plesseni</i> '	12	41.29	1.20	2.91
<i>dedii</i> subsp. nov.	40	44.25	1.33	3.01

Meise (1941: 317) reported that the type of *plesseni* was deposited in ZMB. It was an adult female collected from South Nusa Penida, 27 February 1938 by Baron V. von Plessen (original number, 487). The type specimen, however, could not be located in the collection of ZMB. I have examined 13 specimens (8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀) all from Nusa Penida Island, 10 of which (6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀) are paratypes. Both the colour of the plumage and the measurements of wing and tail are not sufficiently different to separate *plesseni* from *linchi*. Based on the data presented in Tables 1 & 2, the least significant difference (*lsd*) of unequally replicated means-computations for wing and tail mean length differences of *dodgei*, *ripleyi*, *linchi*, '*plesseni*' and *dedii* are significant at 1% level, except for:

- mean wing length difference *linchi* - '*plesseni*', which is significant at 5% level, and
- mean tail length difference *linchi* - '*plesseni*', which is not significant.

#### *Collocalia linchi dodgei* Richmond

*Collocalia dodgei* Richmond, *Smithsonian Misc. Coll. (Quart. Issue)* 47, 1905, p. 431: Mt Kinabalu, North Borneo.

*Holotype*. USNM 191575, sex not indicated, Mt Kinabalu, Borneo, early 1904, collected by George A. Goss & H. D. Dodge.

*Measurements of the holotype* (mm). Wing (chord) 87.5 (total primary moult score = 86, cf. Newton 1966: 43), tail 33.0, exposed culmen 3.5, tarsus 8.5. The measurements given in the original description are wing 90, tail 33 and tarsus 8.

*Specimens examined* (incl. the holotype). So far known from 3 specimens only, namely the holotype (USNM 191575), an adult ♀ (MCZ 197713) and an adult ♂ (MCZ 197714), all collected from Mt Kinabalu, North Borneo.

*Description*. Similar to the nominate race of Java, but the average wing and tail lengths (mm) much shorter, 88.67 and 34.50 respectively (cf. Tables 1 & 2).

*Range*. Confined to the higher altitude of Mt Kinabalu, North Borneo.

*Remarks*. Goss (cf. Richmond 1905: 432) in his field notes stated that the bird (the holotype) was found on the west side of the mountain. He further noted that the swiftlet was killed in flight and that it was the only individual of its kind they saw. Peters (1940b: 199) reported 2 other specimens of white-bellied swiftlet from Mt Kinabalu. These were glossy green with naked hindtoes (MCZ 197713 ♀, MCZ 197714 ♂) and had been collected at Tenompok (4900 ft) on the southwest of the mountain (cf. Coolidge 1940: 124) on 3 July 1937 by J. A. Griswold Jr. Specimens reported by Sharpe (1890: 23), on the other hand, and collected by J. Whitehead on 2 March 1877, also from the west side of Mt Kinabalu (cf. Sharpe 1889: 65),

are glossy blue with feathered hindtoe, i.e. *C. esculenta*. In describing *C. dodgei*, Richmond (1905: 431) pointed out that Whitehead's 2 male specimens (AMNH 634600 & 634601) differ both in size and colour from the holotype. Smythies (1981: 190) considered that there are 2 races of white-bellied swiftlets in Borneo, namely *C. esculenta dodgei* on Mt Kinabalu and *C. esculenta cyanoptila* in the lowlands.

*Collocalia linchi ripleyi* subsp. nov.

*Holotype*. MZB 29415, ad. ♂, collected at Talangpadang (5°23'S, 104°48'E), alt. 240 m, South Lampung, southern part of Sumatra, on 1 October 1981, by S. Somadikarta (field no. 19).

*Measurements of the holotype* (mm). Wing (chord) 98.0 (total primary moult score = 96, cf. Newton 1966: 43), tail 39.0, exposed culmen 4.0, tarsus 9.0; weight 7.0 gr.

*Specimens examined* (incl. the holotype). Total 25. One unsexed, BMNH 56.3.12.11, Malacca (Malay Peninsula); ♀, ANSP 139336, Blangbeke, 7000 ft (north Sumatra); ♂, ANSP 139337, Leuser, 7900 ft (north Sumatra); 8 ♂♂ and 14 ♀♀, all MZB, Talangpadang, 240 m (south Sumatra).

*Description*. Similar to the nominate race of Java, but dark shaft to the feathers of the abdomen more pronounced, tail length much shorter. Average wing and tail lengths (mm) 93.02 and 38.24, respectively (cf. Tables 1 & 2).

*Range*. Sumatra (confined to the Bukit Barisan mountain range), and apparently at the higher altitudes in the Malay Peninsula.

*Etymology*. I take pleasure in naming this new subspecies in honour of Dr S. Dillon Ripley in recognition of his enormous contribution to the avifauna of Sumatra.

*Remarks. Malay Peninsula*. Specimen BMNH 56.3.12.11, a trade skin labelled Malacca, was purchased by the British Museum probably in 1856 from Maison Verreaux; one of the greatest emporia of natural history of the world at that time (Sharpe 1906: 503), and apparently the only specimen ever collected from the Malay Peninsula. It was not sexed, has a pronounced dark shaft on the white edges to the feathers of the abdomen and a relatively short tail, the 2 typical characters for this newly described subspecies. The measurements of this Malacca specimen (mm) are wing 96.5, tail 38.0, exposed culmen 3.5 and tarsus 9.0.

*Sumatra*. There are several reports of *C. linchi*. Robinson & Kloss (1918: 132) reported 2 specimens of "*C. linchi*" collected from the Bukit Barisan mountain range in West Sumatra. The BMNH specimen 1920.6.29.12, ♂, collected by HCR & CBK (field no. 2096) at Barong Bharu, Barisan Range, West Sumatra, 2°S at 4000 ft, on 7 June 1914 is *not* a Linchi Swiftlet. It is glossy blue, the feather tuft on the hindtoe is missing, apparently worn. I could not locate the second specimen recorded in the BMNH. In April 1939 the George Vanderbilt Sumatran Expedition 1936–1939 secured 10 specimens of white-bellied swiftlets, 2 of which (ANSP 139336 ♀, ANSP 139337 ♂) are the glossy green with a naked hindtoe Linchi Swiftlets; they were identified as *C. esculenta linchi* (Schauensee & Ripley 1940: 329). These birds were collected by S. D. Ripley at Blangbeke No. 1 (7000 ft) on 14 April 1939 and at Bivouac No. 5 on the trail to Leuser (7900 ft) on 28 April 1939,

respectively. The remaining 8 Vanderbilt specimens (ANSP nos. 139339–45 & 168101) collected from Meloewak (2100 ft), Blangbeke Dua (3750 ft) and Berastagi (5000 ft) are glossy blue white-bellied swiftlets with feathered hindtoe assigned to *C. esculenta cyanoptila* (Schauensee & Ripley 1940: 330). Chasen (1935: 116), Peters (1940a: 229) and Delacour (1947: 142) doubtfully reported the occurrence of *C. esculenta linchi* in the southeastern part of Sumatra, but specimens of *linchi* from this area are not represented in the collections of any of the museums I visited. However, D. A. Holmes suggested that I should visit Talangpadang to identify the white-bellied swiftlets he saw there. On 1 October 1981, I was able to secure, by mist netting, 26 white-bellied swiftlets from a culvert near Talangpadang, south Lampung, southern Sumatra, at 240 m. Four specimens (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀) from this culvert were the glossy blue *C. esculenta* with a feathered hindtoe, and the rest (22 specimens: 8 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀) were the typical glossy green *C. linchi*, with a naked hindtoe.

*Collocalia linchi dedii* subsp. nov.

*Holotype*. MZB 28079, ad. ♂, Ubud (8° 30' S, 115° 16' E), Bali, 180 m alt, 15 April 1976, collected by S. Somadikarta (field no. 28).

*Measurements of the holotype* (mm). Wing (chord) 99.0, tail 45.0, exposed culmen 4.5, tarsus 9.5; weight 6.0 gr.

*Specimens examined* (incl. the holotype). 60 specimens: from Bali (31 ♂♂, 26 ♀♀, 1 unsexed) in AMNH, MZB & RMNH, and 2 ♂♂ from Lombok in AMNH.

*Description*. Similar to the nominate race of Java, but the colour of the side of neck, chin, throat, breast, and flanks is blackish grey. The measurements of wing and tail are the longest of any *C. linchi*. The average wing and tail lengths (mm) are 97.19 and 44.25 respectively (cf. Tables 1 & 2).

*Range*. Bali and Lombok islands.

*Etymology*. Named after my beloved son Dedi Ahadiat Somadikarta, who had shown much interest in ornithology since his childhood. I had discussed the present paper with him, before his untimely death at the age of 24 on 18 January 1985.

*Acknowledgements*: Specimens examined for this study are preserved in the collections of the following museums: AMNH=The American Museum of Natural History, New York; ANM=The Australian National Museum, Sydney, NSW; ANSP=The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, PA, USA; BMNH=The British Museum Natural History, Tring, UK; FMNH=The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL; MCZ=The Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA; MSNG=Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genoa; MZB=Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia; NMM=The National Museum, Manila, The Philippines; NMW=Naturhistorisches Museum in Wien, Austria; RMNH=Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands; USNM=The United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC; YPM=The Yale Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, CT; ZMA=Zoological Museum Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ZMB=Zoologisches Museum Berlin, East Germany; ZRC=The Zoological Reference Collection, The National University of Singapore.

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## Books Received

Gallagher, M. & Woodcock, M. W. 1985. *The Birds of Oman*. Quartet Books. Hard covers. No price given.

The original 1980 work reprinted to the same high standard, the whole edition in Arabic.

Seebohm, Henry. 1985. *The Birds of Siberia*. 2 vols: 'To the Petchora Valley' and 'The Yenesei'. Total Pp. 504. Alan Sutton: Gloucester. 17 x 11 cm. £2.95 each volume, paperback.

An inexpensive reprint of Seebohm's classic (1901) work of the 1870's in 2 small volumes, including the original engravings at the head and tail of each chapter, fairly satisfactorily reproduced, which cannot be said of the map in the revised copies, although this and the index have sensibly been printed in both volumes. To the modern generation, the obsessive collecting and the lack of field identification skill must be horrendous; but the narrative remains absorbing.